(XXXII YEAR.) THE Nº 1622.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1776.

RULES and ARTICLES for the better government of the TROOPS raised, or to be raised and kept in pay by and at the expence of the United States of America.

In CONGRESS, *September* 20, 1776.

RESOLVED,

THAT from and after the publication of the following articles, in the respective armies of the United States, the rules and articles by which the said armies have heretofore been governed shall be, and they are hereby repealed.

By order of Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, president.

SECTION I.

Art. 1. THAT every officer who shall be retained in the army of the United States shall, at the time of his acceptance of his commission, subscribe these rules and regulations.

Art. 2. It is earnestly recommended to all officers and soldiers diligently to attend divine service: And all officers and soldiers who shall behave indecently or irreverently at any place of divine worship, shall, if commissioned officers, be brought before a general court martial, there to be publicly and severely reprimanded by the president; if non commissioned officers or soldiers, every person so offending shall for his first offence forfeit one sixth of a dollar, to be deducted out of his next pay; for the second offence he shall not only forfeit a like sum, but be confined for twenty-four hours; and for every like offence shall suffer and pay in like manner; which money so forfeited shall be applied to the use of the sick soldiers of the troop or company to which the offender belongs.

Art. 3. Whatsoever non-commissioned officer or soldier shall use any prophane oath or execration, shall incur the penalties expressed in the foregoing article; and if a commissioned officer be thus guilty of prophane cursing or swearing, he shall forfeit and pay for each and every such offence two thirds of a dollar.

Art. 4. Every chaplain who is commissioned to a regiment, company, troop, or garrison, and shall absent himself from the said regiment, company, troop, or garrison (excepting in case of sickness or leave of absence) shall be brought to a court martial, and be fined not exceeding one month's pay, besides the loss of his pay during his absence, or be discharged, as the said court martial shall judge most proper.

SECTION II.

Art. 1. Whatsoever officer or soldier shall presume to use traiterous or disrespectful words against the authority of the United States in congress assembled, or the legislature of any of the United States in which he may be quartered, if a commissioned officer he shall be cashiered; if a non-commissioned officer or soldier, he shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted upon him by the sentence of a court martial.

Art. 2. Any officer or soldier who shall behave himself with contempt or disrespect towards the general, or other commander in chief of the forces of the United States, or shall speak words tending to his hurt or dishonour, shall be punished according to the nature of his offence, by the judgment of a court martial.

Art. 3. Any officer or soldier who shall begin, excite, cause or join in any mutiny or sedition in the troop, company or regiment to which he belongs, or in any other troop or company in the service of the United States, or in any party, post, detachment, or guard, on any pretence whatsoever, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as by a court martial shall be inflicted.

Art. 4. Any officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, who being present at any mutiny or sedition, does not use his utmost endeavour to suppress the same, or coming to the knowledge of any intended mutiny, does not without delay give information thereof to his commanding officer, shall be punished by a court martial with death, or otherwise, according to the nature of the offence.

Art. 5. Any officer or soldier who shall strike his superior officer, or draw, or shall lift up any weapon, or offer any violence against him, being in the execution of his office, on any pretence whatsoever, or shall disobey any lawful command of his superior officer, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall, according to the nature of his offence, be inflicted upon him by the sentence of a court martial.

SECTION III.

Art. 1. Every non-commissioned officer and soldier, who shall inlist himself in the service of the United States, shall at the time of his so inlisting, or within six days afterwards, have the articles for the government of the forces of the United States read to him, and shall, by the officer who inlisted him, or by the commanding officer of the troop or company into which he was inlisted, be taken before the next justice of the peace, or chief magistrate of any city or town corporate, not being an officer of the army, or where recourse cannot be had to the civil magistrate, before the judge advocate, and in his presence shall take the following oath, or affirmation, if conscientiously scrupulous about taking an oath:—

I swear or affirm [as the case may be] *to be true to the United States of America, and to serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies or opposers whatsoever; and to observe and obey the orders of the continental congress, and the orders of the generals and officers set over me by them.*

Which justice or magistrate is to give the officer a certificate, signifying that the man inlisted did take the said oath or affirmation.

Art. 2. After a non-commissioned officer or soldier shall have been duly inlisted and sworn, he shall not be dismissed the service without a discharge in writing; and no discharge granted to him shall be allowed of as sufficient, which is not signed by a field-officer of the regiment into which he was inlisted, or commanding officer, where no field officer of the regiment is in the same state.

SECTION IV.

Art. 1. Every officer commanding a regiment, troop or company, shall, upon the notice given to him by the commissary of musters, or from one of his deputies, assemble the regiment, troop or company under his command, in the next convenient place for their being mustered.

Art. 2. Every colonel, or other field officer, commanding the regiment, troop or company, and actually residing with it, may give furloughs to non-commissioned officers and soldiers, in such numbers and for so long a time as he shall judge to be most consistent with the good of the service; but no non-commissioned officer or soldier shall, by leave of his captain, or inferior officer commanding the troop or company (his field officer not being present) be absent above twenty days in six months, nor shall more than two private men be absent at the same time from their troop or company, excepting some extraordinary occasion shall require it, of which occasion the field officer present with and commanding the regiment, is to be the judge.

Art. 3. At every muster the commanding officer of each regiment, troop or company there present shall give to the commissary certificates signed by himself, signifying how long such officers who shall not appear at the said muster, have been absent, and the reason of their absence; in like manner the commanding officer of every troop or company shall give certificates, signifying the reasons of the absence of the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers; which reasons and time of absence shall be inserted in the muster rolls opposite to the names of the respective absent officers and soldiers: The said certificates shall, together with the muster rolls, be remitted by the commissary to the congress as speedily as the distance of place will admit.

Art. 4. Every officer who shall be convicted before a general court martial of having signed a false certificate, relating to the absence of either officer or private soldier, shall be cashiered.

Art. 5. Every officer who shall knowingly make a false muster of man or horse, and every officer or commissary who shall willingly sign, direct, or allow the signing of the muster rolls, wherein such false muster is contained, shall upon proof made thereof by two witnesses before a general court martial, be cashiered, and shall be thereby utterly disabled to have or hold any office or employment in the service of the United States.

Art. 6. Any commissary, who shall be convicted of having taken money, or any other thing, by way of gratification on the mustering any regiment, troop or company, or on the signing the muster rolls, shall be displaced from his office, and shall be thereby utterly disabled to have or hold any office or employment under the United States.

Art. 7. Any officer who shall presume to muster any person as a soldier, who is at other times accustomed to wear a livery, or who does not actually do his duty as a soldier, shall be deemed guilty of having made a false muster, and shall suffer accordingly.

SECTION V.

Art. 1. Every officer who shall knowingly make a false return to the congress, or any committee thereof, to the commander in chief of the forces of the United States, or to any his superior officer authorised to call for such returns, of the state of the regiment, troop or company, or garrison, under his command, or of arms, ammunition, cloathing, or other stores thereunto belonging, shall by a court-martial be cashiered.

Art. 2. The commanding officer of every regiment, troop or independent company, or garrison of the United States, shall, in the beginning of every month, remit to the commander in chief of the American forces, and to the congress, an exact, return of the state of the regiment troop, independent company, or garrison, under his command, specifying the names of the officers not then residing at their posts, and the reason for, and time of, their absence: Whoever shall be convicted of having, through neglect or design, omitted the sending such returns, shall be punished according to the nature of his crime, by the judgment of a general court martial.

SECTION VI.

Art. 1. All officers and soldiers, who having received pay or having been duly inlisted in the service of the United States, shall be convicted of having deserted the same, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as by a court martial shall be inflicted.

Art. 2. Any non-commissioned officer or soldier, who shall, without leave from his commanding officer, absent himself from his troop or company, or from any detachment with which he shall be commanded, shall, upon being convicted thereof, be punished according to the nature of his offence, at the discretion of a court martial.

Art. 3. No non-commissioned officer or soldier shall inlist himself in any other regiment, troop or company, without a regular discharge from the regiment, troop or company, in which he last served, on the penalty of being reputed a deserter, and suffering accordingly: And in case any officer shall knowingly receive and entertain such non-commissioned officer or soldier, or shall not, after his being discovered to be a deserter, immediately confine him, and give notice thereof to the corps in which he last served, he, the said officer so offending, shall by a court martial be cashiered.

Art. 4. Whatsoever officer or soldier shall be convicted of having advised or persuaded any other officer or soldier to desert the service of the United States, shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted upon him by the sentence of a court martial.

SECTION VII.

Art. 1. No officer or soldier shall use any reproachful or provoking speeches or gestures to another, upon pain, if an officer, of being put in arrest; if a soldier, imprisoned, and of asking pardon of the party offended, in the presence of his commanding officer.

Art. 2. No officer or soldier shall presume to send a challenge to any other officer or soldier, to fight a duel, upon pain, if a commissioned officer, of being cashiered, if a non-commissioned officer or soldier, of suffering corporal punishment, at the discretion of a court martial.

Art. 3. If any commissioned or non-commissioned officer commanding a guard, shall knowingly and willingly suffer any person whatsoever to go forth to fight a duel, he shall be punished as a challenger: And likewise all seconds, promoters and carriers of challenges, in order to duels, shall be deemed as principals, and be punished accordingly.

Art. 4. All officers, of what condition soever, have power to part and quell all quarrels, frays and disorders, though the persons concerned should belong to another regiment, troop, or company; and either to order officers into arrest, or non-commissioned officers or soldiers to prison, till their proper superior officers shall be acquainted therewith; and whosoever shall refuse to obey such officer (though of an inferior rank) or shall draw his sword upon him, shall be punished at the discretion of a general court martial.

Art. 5. Whatsoever officer or soldier shall upbraid another for refusing a challenge, shall himself be punished as a challenger; and all officers and soldiers are hereby discharged of any disgrace or opinion of disadvantage, which might arise from their having refused to accept of challenges, as they will only have acted in obedience to the orders of congress, and done their duty as good soldiers, who subject themselves to discipline.

SECTION VIII.

Art. 1. No suttler shall be permitted to sell any kind of liquors or victuals, or to keep their houses or shops open for the entertainment of soldiers, after nine at night, or before the beating of the reveilles, or upon Sundays, during divine service or sermon, on the penalty of being dismissed from all future suttling.

Art. 2. All officers, soldiers and suttlers, shall have full liberty to bring into any of the forts or garrisons of the United American States, any quantity or species of provisions, eatable or drinkable, except where any contract or contracts are or shall be entered into by congress, or by their order, for furnishing such provisions, and with respect only to the species of provisions so contracted for.

Art. 3. All officers commanding in the forts, barracks, or garrisons of the United States, are hereby required to see that the persons permitted to suttle shall supply the soldiers with good and wholesome provisions at the market price, as they shall be answerable for their neglect.

Art. 4. No officers commanding in any of the garrisons, forts or barracks of the United States, shall either themselves exact exorbitant prices for houses or stalls let out to suttlers, or shall connive at the like exactions in others; nor by their own authority, and for their private advantage, shall they lay any duty or imposition upon, or be interested in the sale of such victuals, liquors, or other necessaries of life, which are brought into the garrison, fort or barracks, for the use of the soldiers, on the penalty of being discharged from the service.

SECTION IX.

Art. 1. Every officer commanding in quarters, garrisons, or on a march, shall keep good order, and to the utmost of his power redress all such abuses or disorders which may be committed by any officer or soldier under his command; if upon complaint made to him of officers or soldiers beating or otherwise ill treating any person; of disturbing fairs or markets, or of committing any kind of riots, to the disquieting of the good people of the United States; he, the said commander, who shall refuse or omit to see justice done on the offender or offenders, and reparation made to the party or parties injured, as far as part of the offender's pay shall enable him or them, shall, upon proof thereof, be punished by a general court martial, as if he himself had committed the crimes or disorders complained of.

SECTION X.

Art. 1. Whenever any officer or soldier shall be accused of a capital crime, or of having used violence, or committed any offence against the persons or property of the good people of any of the United American States, such as is punishable by the known laws of the land, the commanding officer and officers of every regiment, troop or party, to which the person or persons so accused shall belong, are hereby required, upon application duly made by or in behalf of the party or parties injured, to use his utmost endeavours to deliver over such accused

person or persons to the civil magistrate; and likewise to be aiding and assisting to the officers of justice in apprehending and securing the person or persons so accused, in order to bring them to a trial. If any commanding officer or officers shall wilfully neglect, or shall refuse, upon the application aforesaid, to deliver over such accused person or persons to the civil magistrates, or to be aiding and assisting to the officers of justice in apprehending such person or persons, the officer or officers so offending shall be cashiered.

Art. 2. No officer shall protect any person from his creditors, on the pretence of his being a soldier, nor any non-commissioned officer or soldier, who does not actually do all duties as such, and no farther than is allowed by a resolution of congress, bearing date the 26th day of December, 1775: Any officer offending herein, being convicted thereof before a court martial, shall be cashiered.

SECTION XI.

Art. 1. If any officer shall think himself to be wronged by his colonel, or the commanding officer of the regiment, and shall, upon due application made to him, be refused to be redressed, he may complain to the general, commanding in chief the forces of the United States, in order to obtain justice, who is hereby required to examine into the said complaint, and either by himself or the board of war, to make report to congress thereupon, in order to receive further directions.

Art. 2. If any inferior officer or soldier shall think himself wronged by his captain, or other officer commanding the troop or company to which he belongs, he is to complain thereof to the commanding officer of the regiment, who is hereby required to summon a regimental court martial, for the doing justice to the complainant; from which regimental court martial either party may, if he thinks himself still aggrieved, appeal to a general court martial: But if, upon a second hearing, the appeal shall appear to be vexatious and groundless, the person so appealing shall be punished at the discretion of the said general court martial.

SECTION XII.

Art. 1. Whatsoever commissioned officer, store-keeper or commissary, shall be convicted at a general court-martial of having sold, (without a proper order for that purpose) embezzled, misapplied, or wilfully, or through neglect, suffered any of the provisions, forage, arms, cloathing, ammunition, or other military stores belonging to the United States, to be spoiled or damaged, the said officer, store-keeper or commissary so offending, shall, at his own charge, make good the loss or damage, shall moreover forfeit all his pay and be dismissed from the service.

Art. 2. Whatsoever non-commissioned officer or soldier shall be convicted at a regimental court-martial of having sold, or designedly, or through neglect, wasted the ammunition delivered out to him to be employed in the service of the United States, shall, if a non-commissioned officer, be reduced to a private centinel, and shall besides suffer corporal punishment, in the same manner as a private centinel so offending, at the discretion of a regimental court-martial.

[*To be continued.*]

HAGUE, *July* 11.

Letters from Canton, in China, mention the great barbarity which the French have exercised upon the island of Berneo, in November last, it seems that in December, 1772, Monsr. Le Veyer de Buzidon, commander of the Eorile, with some of the crew, had been killed by the inhabitants of the above isles; and to be revenged for this, Monsr. Trobitant went thither with two frigates, L'Indiscreet and Labadine, attacked the isle, murdered about three hundred, without distinction of age or sex; some hundreds were thrown into the sea, besides several hundreds killed and wounded in the engagement; they have carried off about thirty vessels of the inhabitants to a considerable amount, destroyed their fisheries, and burned all the effects, which they could not bring on board their vessels.

LONDON, *July* 11.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, July 9.

"Since my last arrived at this port the John and Elizabeth, Scott, from Gallipoly, and the Anne, Shapter, from ditto, who inform us, that on their passage, the thirtieth of June, they saw a fleet of French ships, consisting of fifteen, viz. ten frigates, two two deckers, a snow, a brigantine, and a large cutter, off Lisbon, all under French colours; and on the second of July saw another fleet, consisting of ten frigates, under the same colours.

They write from Minorca, that not only fort St. Philip's, but all the fortresses on that island have been lately repaired, and put in a proper state of defence, pursuant to orders from England.

July 12. Yesterday his majesty signed instructions, which were immediately sealed and sent off express to Portsmouth, for general Howe in America.

Letters from Berlin advise, that a messenger was just arrived from Petersburgh, that there was a report that a very dangerous conspiracy had been discovered; the aim of it was against the life of the empress, and to place the grand duke on the throne, but it had been discovered by an intercepted paper. There were only three persons supposed to be privy to it, and they were all fled.

The following letter was received yesterday from Mr. Charles Barns, commander of the snow Blake, in the service of government, dated Cadiz bay, June 20. "Yesterday morning I chased an American ship, of about two hundred and fifty tons, into this bay, but cannot take her, it being a foreign port. I never was more surprized in my life, when I found there were three American privateers riding here at single anchor, and a number of their merchant vessels loading and unloading at the quays. A large Spanish fleet of men of war are sailed from this place, but to what part I cannot learn, all manner of business being conducted here with the greatest mystery."

A letter from Gibraltar says, that a ship from Alicant was put in there, the master of which reports, that soon after he sailed, he met three American vessels under Spanish colours, sailing for the above port, under convoy of two Spanish men of war, who had met them on their passage, in order to protect them from being seized by the English cruizers.

A letter from Cadiz, dated June 12, says that the fleet which sailed from thence about a fortnight ago, were bound to the coast of New England, where they are to have orders, from the congress, to act in conjunction with a French fleet, which were to join them there.

July 16. In the examination which Mr. Burke has lately made, with the greatest attention, into the state of the manufactures of this country, he has found that the loss of the North-American trade is principally made up by a prodigious increase of exports to Russia, particularly in the hard ware branch and in coarse woollens. There is a great commerce lately opened from that empire to the Black sea, by which route, it is supposed, our fabrics have found their way in great quantities into Persia.

A letter from Madrid, dated June 31, says, it is now no longer a secret that the Spanish squadron, commanded by admiral Gaston, is to act against the Moors; he is to be joined by a French squadron: they are to act in conjunction, with a view of giving the Infidels a fatal blow.

July 20. Sir Thomas Rich, in his majesty's ship Enterprize, met with a French fleet, of two ships of the line and several frigates, commanded by the duke of Chartres. The French bore down upon her, and the admiral hailed the Enterprize, and desired the captain to come on board immediately; to which he replied, that if the admiral had any thing to communicate to him he might come on board the Enterprize, as he should not go out of his ship. The duke insisted that he should or he would sink him; and the French ships accordingly pointed their guns at the Enterprize; but Sir Thomas Rich, regardless of their hostile threats and preparations, declared that he never received orders but from his own admiral, and that they were at liberty to fire whenever they pleased, as he positively would not go on board; upon which the duke of Chartres admired his spirited conduct and begged it as a favour that he would do him the honour of coming on board, as he wished much to be acquainted with him; Sir Thomas immediately went, and was received with the utmost respect by all the officers.

Admiralty-office, June 8. Admiral Shuldham transmits the following account, which he had received from capt. Tyringham Howe, of his engagement in the Glasgow, with five armed ships and vessels of the rebels, viz.

"On Saturday the 6th of April, 1776, at two A.M. Block-island then bearing N. W. about eight leagues, we discovered a fleet on the weather beam, consisting of seven or eight sail, tacked and stood towards them, and soon perceived them to be two or three large ships, and other square rigged vessels, turned all hands to quarters, hauled up the mainsail, and kept standing on to the N. W. with a light breeze, smooth water, the fleet then coming down before it. At half past two a large brig came within hail, and seemed to hesitate about giving any answer, but still kept standing towards us; and on being asked what other ships were in company with her, they answered, the Columbus and Alfred, a twenty-two gun frigate, and almost immediately a hand grenadoe was thrown out of her top. We exchanged our broadsides; she then shot a-head, and lay on our bow, to make room for a large ship, with a top light, to come on our broadside, and another ship ran under our stern, raked as she passed, and then lust up on our lee-beam, whilst a brig took her station on our larboard quarter; and a sloop kept altering her station occasionally. At four the station of every vessel was altered, as the two ships had dropt on each quarter, and a brig kept a-stern, giving a continual fire. Bore away, and made away to Rhode-island, with the whole fleet within musket shot on our quarters and stern. Got two stern chase guns out in the cabin, and kept giving and receiving a very warm fire. At daylight perceived the rebel fleet to consist of two ships, two brigs, and a sloop, and a large ship and a snow, which kept to windward as soon as the action began. At half past six the fleet hauled their wind, and at seven tacked and stood to the S. S. W. We had one man killed, and three wounded by the musquetry from the enemy."

To the KING's most excellent majesty.

The humble and dutiful petition of the freemen, freeholders, citizens, merchants, traders, and protestant inhabitants of the city of CORK.

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the freemen, freeholders, citizens, merchants, traders, and protestant inhabitants, of the city of Cork, beg leave to approach your majesty with a state of our feelings on the present crisis of our foreign and domestic affairs, conscious that, however dubious the success, and whatever the event, it is the privilege and duty of a loyal, manly, and free people, to conduct truth to the foot of the throne, where her voice may be distinguished from that of corruption, interest, and adulation. We think ourselves particularly called upon at this time to declare our sentiments, lest your majesty should be influenced, by an address now surreptitiously preparing here, purporting to be the act of this corporation, and affecting to convey the real sense of this ancient, loyal, and opulent city.

The present unnatural dispute with America, originally grounded on the most arbitrary claims of former ministers, progressively sustained by the usurpations of succeeding administration, and most impolitically carried on by the present, cannot but fill us with the most gloomy and alarming apprehensions in the pursuit of an inexpedient, unnecessary, and perhaps illegal power of taxation, over a bold, numerous, experienced, free and distant people; we have seen our armies defeated, our fame tarnished, and our revenue exhausted, our American trade totally destroyed, which formed the broadest basis of British wealth and prosperity; our West-India trade, dependent on America for supplies of provisions and lumber, mouldering into ruin, and our African commerce, intimately connected with that of the West-Indies, almost totally annihilated; our national honour lowered to the dust by an introduction of foreign mercenaries to fight our domestic quarrels on the most unequitable and disadvantageous terms, and the glory of the British arms for ever sullied by the newly adopted mode of piratical war, which in the destruction of many unoffending maritime cities of America, displays a spirit of dark revenge and gloomy depredation, unprecedented in the annals of any enlightened age or polished nation. Whatever may be the event of this expensive and dreadful contest, it must be alike fatal to the victor and the vanquished; nothing can remain to either but poverty, ruin and desolation.

As members of your majesty's widely extended dominions, we must share in this general mass of public calamity; as members of this opulent and commercial city, and natives of this maritime and lately rising kingdom, we find ourselves more particularly interested.

Our linen trade, the great support of the nation, is in imminent danger, it feels the want of its usual mats, and the extreme dearness of flax-seed, now no longer supplied from the colonies, but with great difficulty and at a prodigious expence, scantly imported from the northern parts of Europe. The lumber trade, which enabled us to carry on the export of provisions from our southern provinces, is almost entirely ruined. Commerce is a mighty chain, in which the weakness of a single link destroys the union and strength of the whole. Thus have all the other parts of our commerce sensibly declined by their connection with those already enumerated. We cannot pass in silence the state of this now defenceless kingdom, deprived of almost all its stipulated force, and left an easy prey to the first invader. When we throw our eyes on the continent, and behold the prodigious power and warlike preparations of our dangerous neighbours and usual enemies, we cannot but shudder at the humiliating comparison. We thus, sire, have presumed to submit to your royal and benignant consideration, a small part of the manifold grievances under which we labour; one of the great axioms of our law places an easy remedy in your majesty's hands, to be employed in the national interest without any injury to the prerogative, or any diminution to your majesty's personal honour; "The king can do no wrong," is that great rule we allude to, which preserving the sovereign dignity from insult consults the rights of freedom without the danger of anarchy, and by transferring faults from the supreme executive power to those officially employed in administration, determines a mode of responsibility, which has ever proved the surest safeguard of this often threatened constitution: under new ministers new measures may best be adopted without inconsistency, and with the utmost attention to every just and lawful prerogative, the state may thus be, as it often hath been, saved by the intelligent, the incorrupt, and the intrepid, from destruction, into which it is plunged by the dastardly, the venal, and the ignorant.

In your majesty's paternal attention to your people's welfare, in your wisdom, justice and clemency, we place the utmost confidence, and now most humbly supplicate your majesty to remove those evils of which we complain, to direct that the sword may be sheathed, that our commerce may be restored, and that œconomy, union, peace and liberty, may be permanently re-established through all parts of the empire.

BOSTON, *September* 26.

Last Tuesday the Washington privateer sent into Newbury-port a prize bark, one of the enemy's transports, bound from the British fleet at New-York to St. Vincents. Her cargo consists of provisions and some other stores.

Last Sunday was sent into Providence, by capt. Munroe, the prize ship Blaze Castle, from Barbados, bound for London, having on board 100 pipes Madeira wine, 120 hogsheads sugar, 18000 weight whale-bone, 110 barrels of oil, &c.

WATERTOWN, *September* 26.

By the post from Ticonderoga, we learn, that they are in daily expectation of an attack from general Burgoyne.

The firing heard last Saturday morning, was occasioned by the safe arrival of a fine prize ship of 300 tons at Cape-Anne. The contents of her cargo at present unknown to us.

Thursday last the general assembly of this state passed a resolve for raising every fifth man in the same, a few sea port towns excepted, to march for New-York, for the immediate assistance of our brethren there.

From the CONNECTICUT GAZETTE.

The following papers were a few days since brought from Long-Island, and are given to us for publication.

SIR, *Jamaica, Sept.* 21, 1776.

I AM ordered by his excellency the hon. William Howe, Esq; general and commander in chief of his majesty's forces in North-America, from Nova-Scotia to the Floridas, on the application of the county of Suffolk, by Nathaniel Woodhull and Samuel Phillips, who have signified to him that the inhabitants of said county are desirous of laying down their arms and again becoming loyal and obedient subjects, that for the peace and ease and security of the inhabitants, he is willing to accept of their submission, and promise them protection, on the king's colonels and other inferiors of the militia respectively, making and causing the men through the county to lay down their arms, take the oath of allegiance, and sign the said roll of submission, disclaiming and rejecting the orders of congress and committees, and totally refusing obedience to them, and to obey the legal authority of government, and in all places of worship in future, pray for the king and royal family, as was usual before the present unprovoked rebellion.

OLIVER DE LANCEY,
Major-general of the militia in the southern district of the colony of New-York.

Col. CONCKLIN.

Directed also to col. Phineas Fanning, or next commanding officer, Southold.

SIR, *Huntington, Sept.* 2.

YOU are hereby ordered and directed to give orders to all the king's captains, or next commanding officers of the militia, in the third battalion in Suffolk county, to call their several companies together, at the usual places, immediately, and to order them all that have taken up arms against the king, to lay down their arms and take the oath of allegiance to the king, and to sign a roll of submission, disclaiming and rejecting the orders of congress or committees, and to obey the legal authority of government.

This by order of gen. Howe.

O. DE LANCEY.

I have enclosed a true copy of the writing sent me by gen. Howe.

To col. PHINEAS FANNING.

Jamaica, Queen's-county, Sept. 3.

HIS excellency the hon. William Howe, general and commander in chief of his majesty's forces within the colonies lying on the Atlantic ocean, from Nova-Scotia to West-Florida inclusive, &c. &c. &c. having authorised me to raise a brigade of Provincials, solely for the

defence of this iſland, to re-eſtabliſh order and government within the ſame, to apprehend or drive all called rebels from among his majeſty's well affected ſubjects, and other eſſential purpoſes,

I do hereby, for the encouragement of enliſting men in the county of Suffolk, give notice, that upon any perſon, of good recommended character, raiſing a company of ſeventy men, they ſhall have commiſſions of one captain, one lieutenant, one enſign, and ſhall be paid and ſubſiſted as the officers and ſoldiers are in the Britiſh pay: And it is hoped that the inhabitants of the county will cheerfully raiſe the men wanted for this ſervice, as it will prevent the diſagreeable buſineſs of detaching them, which I ſhall be under the neceſſity of doing, if the companies cannot be raiſed without it.

Given under my hand the date above,

OLIVER DE LANCEY, brig. gen.

Jamaica, Sept. 11.

I AM ordered by his excellency gen. Howe, to write to you and order all the fat cattle and ſheep in Suffolk county to be immediately drove down to Jamaica, where proper perſons will be appointed to aſcertain the weight of them, give certificates of the value of them, that the owner may be paid for them, keeping a diſtinct account of thoſe cattle, &c. that belong to people who are in actual rebellion, whoſe cattle muſt be forced down, for the refreſhment of the king's troops.

Given under my hand the above date.

(Reſerving as many cattle as is neceſſary for their own ſubſiſtence.)

OLIVER DE LANCEY, brig. gen.

To col. PH. FANNING.

NEWARK, *September* 28.

In our laſt, we informed our readers, that the city of New-York was in flames on Saturday morning, the 21ſt inſtant, ſince which, we had many and different reports concerning that melancholy affair, the moſt authentic of which, we believe is as follows, viz. That the fire originated at or near Whitehall, ſoon extended to the Exchange, took its courſe up the weſt ſide of Broad-ſtreet, as far as Verlattenberg hill, conſuming all the blocks from the Whitehall up. The flames extended acroſs the Broadway from the houſe of Mr. David Johnſton to Beaver Lane, or Fincher's Alley, on the weſt, and carried all before it, a few buildings excepted, to the houſe at the corner of Bercley-ſtreet, wherein the late Mr. Adam Vandenberg lived, ſweeping all the croſs ſtreets in the way. The buildings left ſtanding on the weſt ſide of the Broadway, are ſuppoſed to be capt. Thomas Randall's, capt. Kennedy's, Dr. Mallat's Mr. John Cortlandt's ſugar houſe and dwelling houſe, Dr. Jones's, Hull's tavern, St. Paul's, Mr. Axtell's and Mr. Rutherford's. The cauſe of the fire is not known. We imagine about a 6th part of the whole city is deſtroyed, and many families have loſt their all.

Wedneſday laſt brigadier general Sullivan, who was lately taken by the king's troops on Long-Iſland, was exchanged for general Preſcot, who commanded at Chamblee. General M'Donald would not be accepted for lord Stirling.

Sunday laſt a number of the regulars embarked in boats from New-York iſland, near Greenwich, and it was ſuppoſed intended to attack Powles-Hook, but in the afternoon they diſembarked, and gave over the attempt for that time. Monday the Roebuck with three other ſhips came too oppoſite our battery at that poſt, and after diſcharging about 100 cannon, landed near 500 men, our people having evacuated the place ſome hours before, and carried off their artillery, &c. They are now advantageouſly poſted on the heights at the mill about one mile from the enemy, and are buſy throwing up entrenchments, having been reinforced with about 4000 men.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 1.

Extract of a letter from London, April 7, 1776.

"Lord Howe has at length agreed to command the fleet, and will ſail in about ten days in the Eagle line of battle ſhip of 64 guns. The whole of the armament that he brings, however formidable in appearance, will be very inadequate to the buſineſs, if the provincials act with their uſual ſpirit and prudence: that is, if they occupy good poſts, intrench well, avoid a general action but upon great and ſure advantage, harraſs the march, and intercept the convoys. All this their ſuperior knowledge of the country will enable them to do, ſo as to diſtreſs if not deſtroy the invading army. The regulars truſt to their artillery, of which more has been ſhipped off, three time over, than ever went out of this kingdom before. All this will embarraſs their motions, and may, by proper precaution on the part of the provincials. As the landgrave of Heſſe is a notoriouſly diſhoneſt man, it is probable the troops he furniſhes will be the worſt he has. The Britiſh troops are moſtly new raiſed, and therefore in diſcipline will be inferior to the Americans. It is conceived too, that if proper offers are made to the Germans, they will deſert in great numbers. Not one of the ſhips of war has more than a third ſeamen, the reſt are landmen, therefore if the provincial veſſels attack any of them, it will not be ſurpriſing if they ſucceed. Such is the terror entertained of the ſervice at land, that the officers of the guards now going, are cloathed like the common men, that they may be in leſs danger, and it is ſuppoſed the whole army will follow their example. Their apprehenſions went ſo far, as to make them talk of wearing breaſtplates. The provincials with proper attention may be greatly ſuperior in cavalry, as there are but three Britiſh regiments and thoſe light, and the German, the Americans, both men and horſe being accuſtomed to ride through the woods, will have an infinite advantage in forced marches, beating up quarters, and cutting off convoys. There are a thouſand waggons and three thouſand draught horſes ſent for the artillery and baggage, which will coſt them near 200,000l. and may ſoon be deſtroyed by proper attention; the expence of this armament you may well conceive will be enormous. Six millions are already voted and it is computed that full ſix more will be required. The extraordinaries only of laſt year exceeded 800,000l. If they do not ſucceed this campaign, which they will not be able to commence till July, all men agree that the country cannot ſupport it longer either in men or money. Every nerve is now ſtretched and every reſource exhauſted; lord George Germaine therefore gives it out as encouragement, that the Americans will lay down their arms, without a ſtruggle, and that he has received the moſt humble offers from the congreſs, but as he will not treat, he ſends this armament to enſure an unconditional ſubmiſſion, of which he is ſecure; you may depend upon this language coming immediately from his lips. The corporation of London have voted the freedom of the city in a gold box to doctor Price for a pamphlet in defence of America; and petitioned the throne for a declaration of the definitive terms intended to be granted to the colonies. The king's anſwer was, that when they lay down their arms and ſubmitted, he ſhould think of mercy. The colonies will therefore ſee, that their ſafety depends ſolely on their firmneſs, unanimity and prudence. It is no longer in their option to be independent or connected with this country as before. Independency or ſlavery is the only alternative. The whole of this armament may be expected by the latter end of July, as they will ſail in May.

"Such is the rage againſt America, that the adminiſtration are determined at every hazard to make one deſperate puſh. The whole empire is put into the hazard, with the ſole hope of enſlaving a part, which the firmneſs and unanimity of the colonies, will, under God, infallibly diſappoint."

Extract of a letter from St. Euſtatia, September 11.

"On the fifth inſtant, about two o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out at Baſſeterre, in St. Chriſtopher's, which conſumed a great part of the town; and the day after a gale of wind came on, attended with a deluge of rain, which has done them almoſt as much damage as the fire; many houſes that eſcaped the flames were carried into the ſea, ſo they muſt have been in a terrible condition; the proviſions all burnt; what goods were ſaved from the fire were loſt by the bad weather, and no lumber to rebuild their houſes. I am told the iſland is in a worſe ſituation than it was after the great hurricane; a good deal of proviſion has gone up from this iſland ſince that happened. We ſuffered but little by the gale of wind, only our paths are as much waſhed as they were in the hurricane."

Another letter from the ſame place ſays, "The loſs at St. Chriſtopher's is computed at half a million ſterling."

Extract of a letter from St. Euſtatia, September 19.

"Every veſſel that arrives brings accounts of more or leſs damage done by the hurricane; at Guadaloupe it was more ſevere than ever has been known, ſome of their towns nearly deſtroyed, many veſſels wrecked, and a king's ſhip diſmaſted, a number of iſland veſſels are miſſing, and their fate is much to be dreaded."

The following declaration of lord and general Howe was printed in a hand bill at New-York.

By Richard viſcount Howe of the kingdom of Ireland, and William Howe, eſq; general of his majeſty's forces in America, the king's commiſſioners for reſtoring peace to his majeſty's colonies and plantations in North-America, &c. &c. &c.

DECLARATION.

ALTHOUGH the congreſs, whom the miſguided Americans ſuffer to direct their oppoſition to a re-eſtabliſhment of the conſtitutional government of theſe provinces, have diſavowed every purpoſe of reconciliation, not conſonant with their extravagant and inadmiſſable claim of independency, the king's commiſſioners think fit to declare, that they are equally deſirous to confer with his majeſty's well affected ſubjects, upon the means of reſtoring the public tranquillity, and eſtabliſhing a permanent union with every colony, as a part of the Britiſh empire.

The king being graciouſly diſpoſed to direct a reviſion of ſuch of his royal inſtructions as may be conſtrued to lay an improper reſtraint upon the freedom of legiſlation in any of his colonies, and to concur in the reviſal of all acts by which his ſubjects there may think themſelves aggrieved, it is recommended to the inhabitants at large to reflect ſeriouſly upon their preſent condition and expectations, and to judge for themſelves, whether it be more conſiſtent with their honour and happineſs to offer up their lives as a ſacrifice to the unjuſt and precarious cauſe in which they are engaged, or to return to their allegiance, accept the bleſſings of peace, and be ſecured in a free enjoyment of their liberty and properties, upon the true principles of the conſtitution.

Given at New-York, the nineteenth day of September, 1776. HOWE.

By command of their excellencies, HEN. STRACHEY. W. HOWE.

EXPLANATION of the above.

By Richard viſcount Howe of the kingdom of Ireland, and William Howe, eſq; general of his majeſty's forces in America, the king's commiſſioners for deluding the good people of America by inſidious offers of peace, or ſhedding their blood without mercy.

DECLARATION.

ALTHOUGH the congreſs, whom the much injured Americans ſuffer to direct their oppoſition to the eſtabliſhment of tyranny, and an unconſtitutional government over theſe provinces, have diſavowed every purpoſe of reconciliation, not conſonant with that liberty to which they have the moſt clear and undeniable right; the king's commiſſioners aforeſaid think fit to declare, that they are equally deſirous to confer with his majeſty's ſubjects (if any ſo weak and abandoned are to be found) upon the means of eſtabliſhing a permanent tyranny over every colony, and fix them the everlaſting ſlaves of the Britiſh empire.

The king being moſt graciouſly pleaſed to direct a reviſion of ſuch of his royal inſtructions as may ſeem not to lay a ſufficient reſtraint upon the freedom of legiſlation in any of the colonies, and to concur in the reviſal of all acts by which his ſubjects there may think themſelves aggrieved, for the better ſtrengthening and confirming the ſame, it is recommended to the inhabitants at large, to reflect ſeriouſly upon their preſent condition and expectations, and to judge for themſelves whether it be more conſiſtent with their honour and happineſs to riſque their lives in defence of a glorious independency, or return to the galling yoke of tyrannic uſurpation, and be deprived of every ſecurity in the enjoyment of their liberty and properties, upon the true principles of a wicked and deſtructive policy.

HOWE.
W. HOWE.

ANNAPOLIS, OCTOBER 10.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, *Oct.* 2, 1776.

TORIES, who broke gaol at Frederick-Town, on the night of the 23d of September, 1776.

AARON VERDUE, an Engliſhman, about ſix feet high, a very ſtrong well made man, ruddy complexion, has ſhort brown curled hair, had on an old brown broad-cloth coat and jacket, a pair of leather breeches, ſtockings, ſhoes, and an old hat.

ALEXANDER M'C[illegible]man, a well made man, about five feet [illegible] high, had on a coarſe hunting ſhirt [illegible]es, a pair of ſtriped trouſers, and pa[illegible]gs, a pair of ſhoes and Scotch bonnet.

KENNITH STEWART, a ſcotchman, well made, about five feet nine inches high, wears a long hunting ſhirt with pockets in the ſides of it, a pair of leather breeches, white ſtockings, a brown ſurtout coat, and ſcotch bonnet.

ROBERTSON YORK, a Pennſylvanian, pretends to have ſome knowledge in phyſic, about five feet ſeven or eight inches high, ſlender made man, red hair curled in his neck, remarkable large lips and bad teeth, is a very chattering fellow; had on a ſhort brown coat, mixed coloured cloth jacket and leather breeches, ſhoes and ſtockings.

ROBERT TURNER, an Engliſhman, about five feet eleven inches high, well made ſtrong man, ſhort brown hair, had on a light coloured ſurtout coat made in the quaker manner, a country cloth cloſe brown coat, blue cloth jacket pieced in the back with pale blue cloth, a pair of gray cloth and a pair of ſuſtian breeches, ſeveral pair of ribbed yarn ſtockings, ſhoes and hat.

THOMAS BRAWFORD, an Engliſhman, about five feet ſix inches high, a ſlim made man, and very pale countenance, ſhort black hair, an old gray cloth coat, ſtriped cotton jacket, leather breeches, worſted ſtockings, ſhoes and hat.

STEPHEN SYSNEY, a Pennſylvanian, five feet five inches high, a well proportioned man, has a dimple in his chin, ſhort dark brown hair, a hunting ſhirt, a brown ſhalloon jacket, leather breeches, and a pair of trouſers, ſtockings, ſhoes, and a large hat.

Whoever takes up and ſecures the above perſons, ſo that they may be brought back to their place of confinement, ſhall have at the rate of eight dollars for each or fifty-ſix dollars for all of them.

2 Per order,

R. RIDGELY, clk.

In CONVENTION.

September 13, 1776.

RESOLVED, That the reſtrictions laid on the price of ſalt by the reſolve of Convention of the 6th of July laſt, and the bounty given by the ſaid reſolve, be taken off, and that no future limitations ought to be made by this or a future Convention, or by any committees of obſervation of this ſtate, in the price of any ſalt that may be imported into this ſtate on or before the firſt day of May next, any thing in the ſaid or any other reſolve to the contrary notwithſtanding. 4x

Extract from the minutes,

G. DUVALL, clk.

In COUNCIL of [illegible]AFETY,

September 17, 1776.

THE Council of Safety want immediately to charter ſeveral veſſels to load for the foreign Weſt-Indies. Any perſons having veſſels to hire, may know the terms, by applying to the Council at Annapolis.

By order,

4x R. RIDGELY, clk.

In CONVENTION, May 22, 1776.

RESOLVED, That a public ſalt-work be erected on or near the Bay, near the mouth of Patowmack, and another on the ſea-board of this province; and that the ſaid works be carried on on the public account, under the management and direction of ſuch perſons as ſhall be appointed by the Council of Safety for the time being; and that any ſum of public money, not exceeding the ſum of five hundred pounds, may, by order of the ſaid Council of Safety, be expended in erecting and carrying on each of the ſaid works.

Extract from the minutes,

G. DUVALL, clk.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, June 10, 1776.

ALL perſons who are willing to undertake the erecting and carrying on ſalt-works, agreeable to the above reſolve of the late Convention, are requeſted to attend the Council, and give in their propoſals, which will be duly attended to.

By order,

G. DUVALL, clk.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

October 10, 1776.

DROPT, the 8th inſtant, on the main road, between capt. Richard Weems's and David Weems's, Eſq; Herring-Creek, a roll of Maryland convention money (of the laſt emiſſion) containing (and marked on the outſide) 50 ſheets, at £. 9 12 6 each, £. 481 5 0 and T. C. W. and Co.—Whoever finds the ſ[illegible] bundle of money, and will deliver it to M[illegible] Charles Williams and Co. at Annapo[illegible] ſubſcriber at Herring-Creek, ſhall r[illegible] reward

10 [illegible] O. MORTON, jun.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

Lower diſtrict of Frederick county, Oct. 5, 1776.

RAN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, an indented Iriſh ſervant man, named JAMES QUINN, about twenty-five years old, ſhort black buſhy hair, which he ſometimes ties, much pitted with the ſmall-pox, a down ſulky look, about five feet four inches high, thick made: took with him a blue ſhag livery frock lined with white linen, metal buttons, light coloured ſhag cuffs, and ſmall cape the ſame, a ſhort jacket, fore parts blue, as the frock, and back parts blue camlet lined with linen, a thread-bare ſhort blue cloth frock, with ſmall carved braſs buttons, and blue ſerge lining, a dollar hat almoſt new, a good linen ſhirt, not well bleached, a good pair of leather breeches, a pair of light coloured woollen ſtockings, a pair of pumps, almoſt new, with thongs, and a few nails in the heels.

Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and brings him home, or ſecures him ſo that the owner may get him again, if taken in the province, ſhall have forty ſhillings reward, or out of the province, three pounds, and reaſonable charges, paid by

1 00 [illegible] JOHN KELLY.

N. B. It is requeſted of all captains of veſſels not to take him off.

October 9, 1776.

STOLEN out of my paſture, at Weſt-River, in Anne-Arundel county, the 29th or 30th of September laſt, a horſe colt, two years old laſt ſpring; he has not been rode; of a dark brown colour, about fourteen hands high, he is cut, docked, and branded NM, his tail is pretty long and rather thin. Any perſon that ſecures the thief or thieves, ſo that he or they may be convicted of the ſame, and delivers the colt to me in Annapolis, ſhall be paid ten pounds, or five pounds for the colt only.

10 [illegible] NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN.

July 31, 1776.

THERE is at the plantation of David Priſh, living near Middle-Town, Frederick county, taken up as a ſtray, a bay horſe about two years old, and about twelve hands high, has two white feet, a white face, glaſs eyes, branded on the near thigh thus, CM. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 1 [illegible]

September 27, 1776.

BY virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery of the province of Maryland, given under the hand and the ſeal of the ſaid court, Auguſt 11, 1775, will be ſold, the firſt Monday in December next, on the premiſes, ſeveral tracts or parcels of land, lying near the head of Wye river, in Queen-Anne's county, Maryland, containing about 362 acres, on which are improvements, formerly in the tenure and occupation of a certain Henry Coſtin, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceaſed, who died ſeiſed thereof; [illegible]ch ſaid lands deſcended to Henry Coſtin, his [illegible]d heir at law, an infant, under the age [illegible] twenty-one years, to whom the ſubſcriber was appointed guardian by the juſtices of Queen-Anne's county court. And whereas the lands are ordered, adjudged and decreed for ſale, and for the payment and ſatisfaction of a large ſum of money by the ſubſcriber paid to the attornies of a certain Anthony Bacon, Eſq; of London, in the kingdom of Great-Britain, merchant, by virtue of a certain bond or obligation by the ſubſcriber, as ſecurity for the aforeſaid Henry Coſtin, deceaſed, given, he is by ſaid decree authorized and empowered to make over and convey the ſaid land, or any part thereof, in fee ſimple, to any perſon or perſons who ſhall or may puchaſe the ſame, ſaving and reſerving all juſt right and title of the ſaid Henry Coſtin the infant, and his heirs, of, in and to the ſame, ſo that he, ſhe, or they, proſecute the ſame within ſix months next after he, ſhe, or they ſhall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, according to the directions of an act of aſſembly of this province in ſuch caſe lately made and provided. Three years credit will be given for one half of the purchaſe money, on giving bond and ſecurity for the reſidue.

w5 2 JOSHUA CLARK.

ANY perſon who is qualified to teach reading, writing and arithmetic, and can bring proper credentials of his ſobriety and diligence, will upon application meet with great encouragement in the neighbourhood of Mrs. Rebecca Addiſon, oppoſite Alexandria. 6 [illegible]

October 1, 1776.

THE ſubſcriber wants to hire a ſober man for an oſtler, and to do any other buſineſs as occaſion may require. Any perſon inclinable to ſerve in this capacity may apply to William Reynolds in Annapolis. If he writes a good hand, he will be more agreeable.

4w 2 WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

Annapolis, October 2, 1776.

FOR the eaſe of the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county, notice is hereby given, that I will attend at Mr. Thomas Ricketts's tavern, near John Hood's, on Monday the 21ſt day of this inſtant October; at Mr. Samuel Manſell's, on Tueſday the 22d; at Elk-Ridge Landing, on Saturday the 26th; at Mrs. Jemima Selby's, on the head of South-river, on Thurſday the 31ſt; in order to receive the public levies, clergy's dues, &c. As the time is long elapſed, when the public dues, &c. ought to have been paid, the ſubſcriber begs that all perſons concerned will punctually meet him at the times and places aforeſaid, and diſcharge the ſeveral claims againſt them. Attendance is conſtantly given at his office, near the priſon, in the city of Annapolis, by his ſon Joſeph Deale, and at Pig-Point on every Saturday till November court, by

tf 2 THOMAS DEALE, ſheriff.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

September 30, 1776.

RAN away this day from the ſubſcriber, a negro fellow named Jeffery, about 5 feet 10 inches high, 23 years old, of a yellow complexion, has an impediment in his ſpeech, [illegible]ge ſcar on his left cheek: had on when he went [illegible]y, an old Iriſh linen ſhirt, country linen trouſers, old pumps, a ſky blue ſhag waiſtcoat, the back part of which is gray German ſerge and a ſpotted ſwanſkin waiſtcoat; he alſo took with him a country cotton ſhirt and ſome other cloaths. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro ſhall be entitled to the above reward.

w6 2 JOSEPH IRELAND.

September 25, 1776.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber's plantation in Anne-Arundel county, near Weſt River, on or about the 16th inſtant, a dark brown or black mare, about fourteen hands high, has no perceivable brand, her feet are galled by wearing iron fetters, has a long ſwitch tail, and her mane hangs on both ſides, is a natural pacer, and carries her head very low when rode. Whoever will bring the ſaid mare to Benjamin Harwood, jun. at Annapolis, or to the ſubſcriber, ſhall be paid twenty ſhillings currency reward, and no queſtions aſked.

4w 3 ANNE HARWOOD.

THERE is at the plantation of Vachel Johnſon, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a ſtray, a horſe between a cheſnut and a bay, branded on the off buttock [illegible], bald face, and white hind feet; has no ſhoes, and is about thirteen hands high. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges 3

September 16, 1776.

TO BE SOLD,

THE ſhip LOVELY POLLY, burthen about 230 tons, now laying near Cheſter-Town, Kent county, in Maryland, launched the 15th of May laſt, compleatly finiſhed, with maſts, yards, tops, caps, and truſſeltrees, built by a New-York workman, has a fine bottom, and is thought by good judges will ſail faſt. For terms apply to Mr. Thomas Ringgold, or to the ſubſcriber, living where the ſhip now lays.

4w 4 MATTHEW AIKEN.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

September 6, 1776.

LOST by the ſubſcriber, a red pocket book, with D. W. in a cypher on the claſp, containing 25 or 30 ſhillings, and ſundry papers, of uſe to no other perſon but the owner; there was alſo a ſet of bills of exchange in ſaid book, drawn by Meſſ. William and Robert Molleſon, merchants of London, in favour of the ſubſcriber, for twenty-five pounds ſterl. Whoſe-ever hands it has fallen into, by delivering it to Mr. Garretſon of Annapolis, ſhall receive the above reward, and no queſtions aſked.

tf 5 DAVID WEEMS.

Annapolis, Aug. 14, 1776.

LOST, on Monday the 5th inſt. a ſmall flat double caſed watch, winds up in the back, and has a ſmall ſcrew in one part of the dial-plate; maker's name John Deards, London, No. 1641. Whoever will bring the ſaid watch to me ſhall receive three pounds reward, and if offered for ſale pleaſe to ſtop it.

9 JAMES MAWE.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the Printing-office,

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

CONVENTION

OF THE

PROVINCE of MARYLAND,

Held at the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 21ſt of June, 1776.

October 2, 177[illegible]

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber, being [illegible]t ſloop of which a certain Abner Ely is [illegible]per, was hove overboard on the 7th day of September laſt by the ſaid Ely, who, out of a bloody deſign, as he ſuppoſes, while he was ſtruggling [illegible] life, ſtruck him ſeveral blows, which obliged him to get aſhore. In the interim, ſaid Ely, with a certain John Roberſon, being in Hooper's Straights, Maryland, ſet ſail and went off with his caſh and cloaths. Ely is of the New-light perſuaſion, about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, and wears white cloaths and hat; the ſloop is about ſeven tons burden, has a pump in the larboard ſide of the cabin, a white main-ſail and black gib. Whoever will ſecure him ſo that he be brought to juſtice, on applying to me, at Mr. David Weems's, Herring-Bay, ſhall have five pounds reward and all reaſonable expences, paid by

w3 2 HUGH M'CREE.

N. B. He was ſeen with his veſſel in Pocomoke on Wedneſday the 25th of September laſt.

ANNAPOLIS HEAD QUARTERS,

31 July, 1776.

THE benevolent people of this city, and county, are earneſtly requeſted to ſend all the old ſheets, and other old linen, they can conveniently ſpare, to Dr. Richard Tootell. Their donations will be received (with thanks) either at the doctor's own houſe or at the military hoſpital ſhop, on the State-houſe hill, where the free-ſchool was formerly kept. Bees and myrtle wax, ſaſſafras, ſeneca and black ſnake-roots, tormentil and calamus, are purchaſed. Likewiſe country ſarſaparilla, if clean, ſplit and well cured. Dog-wood berries, which muſt be gathered ripe and cured in the ſhade; when dried, if ſound they will appear of a dark red, if black they are faulty and will not anſwer the purpoſe.

11 R. TOOTELL, S. M.

July 23, 1776.

TO be ſold, at Shaw and Chiſholm's, in Church-ſtreet, near the Dock, Annapolis, a quantity of fine Jamaica brown ſugar; likewiſe loaf ſugar by the loaf. 12

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in the city of Annapolis, on the 24th of this inſtant July, an indented ſervant man named GEORGE BRANAGAN, a carpenter by trade, born in Ireland, a ſlim man about five feet ſeven inches high, very much pitted with the ſmall-pox: had on when he went away, a country linen ſhirt and trouſers, an old felt hat and a pair of country made ſhoes much worn; Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant ſo that he may be had again, ſhall receive twenty ſhillings reward beſides what the law allows, and reaſonable charges paid, if brought home, by

tf 11 ROBERT KEY.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

Fort Frederick Furnace, July 1, 1776.

RAN away laſt night, two ſervant men, viz.

STEPHEN RICHARDS, a convict, has been four years in the country, a miner, born in Cornwall, a little fellow not exceeding 5 feet 5 or 7 inches high, hard featured and pitted with the ſmall-pox, is bow-legged and wears his hair tied: had on and took with him a country linen ſhirt and trouſers, cotton jacket died brown, a country linſey ditto, country ſhoes, broad braſs buckles, and a good felt hat; he is about 28 years of age.

JOHN JONES, an indented ſervant, has been in the country about 15 months, born in Wales, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has been brought up about iron works and is acquainted with the different branches of the buſineſs, dark complexion and pitted with the ſmall-pox, ſhort curled black hair, has a ſour look, ſmall eyes, ſpeaks broken Engliſh: had on and took with him one oſnabrig ſhirt, blue cotton trouſers, blue upper jacket, one under ditto made of Welch cotton with ſleeves, an old caſtor hat, and half worn ſhoes and buckles.

Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants and brings them home, or ſecures them ſo that the ſubſcriber gets them again, ſhall receive if 20 miles from home 20 s. if 30 miles 30 s. if 40 miles 40 s. for each, if 60 miles the above reward including what the law allows.

tf 16 DENTON JACQUES.

Annapolis, June 19. 1776.

WANTED TO HIRE IMMEDIATELY,

A SINGLE MAN, who underſtands waiting at table, and can write a good hand. Such a perſon, of good character, may hear of a place, where good encouragement will be given, by applying to the printer hereof. 16

THREE PENCE per pound is given for fine white LINEN RAGS, and one penny per pound for coarſe, by the Printer hereof. 10

THOMAS HARWOOD, jun. treaſurer of the Weſtern-ſhore, will give conſtant attendance at his office in Weſt-ſtreet, Annapolis, to give exchange bills of credit emitted by the Provincial Convention of Maryland the ſeventh day of December, 1775, for thoſe emitted by the Convention the twenty-ſixth day of July, 1775. 10

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK GREEN.